

APR 18 1956

43121-1 NEWPORT

With the Medical Officer of Health's Compliments.

Newport Port Health Authority

Annual Report

For the Year 1955

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
W. B. CLARK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



NEWPORT, Mon.
A. T. W. James, Printer and Stationer,
Kingsmill Printing Works,
York Place.

Newport Port Health Authority

Annual Report

For the Year 1955

BY

**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
W. B. CLARK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**



NEWPORT, Mon.
A. T. W. James, Printer and Stationer,
Kingsmill Printing Works,
York Place.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1955

(ACTING AS THE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY)

Chairman :

ALDERMAN T. F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. M. J. DUNN.

THE MAYOR

(COUNCILLOR MRS. LETITIA BELL).

COUNCILLOR W. T. MOORE.

ALDERMAN W. CASEY, J.P.

„ C. A. STONE.

„ A. E. WILLS, J.P.

Co-opted Members :

COUNCILLOR F. V. CORNFORD, J.P.

DR. J. WADE THOMAS.

„ W. E. GADSBY.

DR. BERNARD A. THOMAS.

Town Clerk :

J. G. ILES.

Treasurer :

H. ANDREWS, F.I.M.T.A., A.S.A.A.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. B. CLARK, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

J. SLEIGH, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Senior Port Sanitary Inspector :

R. M. SCORRER, Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute*

Port Sanitary Inspector :

R. P. COOPER, Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute*

Rat Catcher :

C. POWELL.

*Also Certificate for Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

NEWPORT PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CIVIC CENTRE,
NEWPORT.

31st March, 1956.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
acting as the Port Health Authority.*

I beg to submit my Report for the year 1955. It is made in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry of Health which prescribe the duties of the Medical Officer of Health, and their Circular No. 16/55, dated 18th October, 1955.

The proportions contributed by the various Riparian Authorities towards expenses incurred by the Port Health Authority for the year ended 31st March, 1955, are as follows: County Borough of Newport, 92.48 per cent.; the Rural District Council of Magor and St. Mellons, .60 per cent.; City and County Borough of Cardiff, 6.92 per cent:

SECTION I—STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointments Held
W. B. CLARK	Port Medical Officer of Health	7th December, 1954	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health, and Principal School Medical Officer, etc. for County Borough
J. SLEIGH	Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health	9th May, 1955	M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, etc., for County Borough.
R. M. SCORRER	Senior Port Sanitary Inspector	1st July, 1931	Cert. R.San.I., Meat & Other Foods Cert.	—
R. P. COOPER	Port Sanitary Inspector	4th January, 1937	Cert. R.San.I., Meat & Other Foods Cert.	—
C. POWELL	Rat Catcher	29th December, 1919	—	—

Address and Telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health:—
Health Department, Civic Centre, Newport, Mon. Tel. Newport 65491.

SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	
FOREIGN PORTS	632	977,788	16	622	6
COASTWISE	2,698	962,410	—	1,067	2
TOTAL	3,330	1,940,198	16	1,689	8

SECTION III—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Number of Passengers INWARDS	...	...	...	74
Number of Passengers OUTWARDS	...	...	...	156

CARGO TRAFFIC

Principal IMPORTS

Aluminium, Beer, Bauxite, Cider, Coal, General (includes Carbonate of Potash, Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash, Potash, Chlorate of Potash, Machinery Parts, Straw Paper, Strawboards, Sodium Chlorate, Flower Bulbs and Plants, Talc and Tinned Meats), Iron Ore, Lumber, Timber, Pitprops, Telegraph Poles, Beech Blocks, Railway Sleepers, Hardboards, Deals and Battens, Steel (Billets, Rods, Bars, etc.), Silicon Powder, Silicon Manganese, Ferro Silicon, Tinplates, Wheat, Flour.

Principal EXPORTS

Cement, Coal, Manufactures of Iron and Steel, Oil, Tinplates, and General Cargo.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive.

Antwerp, Arklow, Baltimore, Bayonne, Bona, Bordeaux, Bremen, Caen, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Cork, Dublin, Dungarvan, Dunkirk, Emden, Hamburg, Honfleur, Leixoes, Lisbon, L'Orient, Mantyluoto, Montreal, Narvik, Oslo, Port Alfred, Rotterdam, Rouen, Stavanger, Sydney (Canada), Toulon, Trondheim, Wabana, Waterford.

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no Inland Barge traffic using the district.

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY

(1) *Source of supply for*

(a) *the district*—The drinking water of the Port is obtained from the Corporation of Newport, which obtains its supply from upland waters which are impounded in Reservoirs, the water subsequently being filtered through pressure filters. An additional supply is obtained from Talybont (Brecon Beacons) which is passed through Gravity Low Pressure Filters and chlorinated.

(b) *shipping*—this water is shipped direct from the town mains.

(2) *Reports of tests for contamination*

Monthly tests for contamination and quarterly chemical analysis are carried out by the Public Analyst.

(3) *Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes*

Hydrants and hosepipes are covered and are flushed out before being used.

(4) *Number and sanitary conditions of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority.*

There are no water boats operating within the district of the Port.

SECTION VI—

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952 and 1954

(1) LIST OF INFECTED AREAS. (*Regulation 6*).

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons.

Lists are made out from time to time as necessary, amendments being notified by letter. The lists are typed on gummed paper which are fixed within specially prepared holders. Supplies of the latter being issued to officers of H.M. Customs, Immigration Officers and Pilots through the Pilotage Board. The lists are sent to the above by post and any urgent changes being notified by telephone.

(2) RADIO MESSAGES.

(a) *Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district. (Regulation 13.)*

No application has been made to the Minister for a declaration that the Port Health Authority be considered as a "radio transmitting port."

- (b) *Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon.* [Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2).]

Arrangements have been made for the reception (and decoding if necessary) of wireless messages sent direct to the Port Health Office and the telegraphic address of "Portelth, Newport" has been registered by the Post Office. After hours messages are telephoned to either the Port Medical Officer or the Senior Port Sanitary Inspector at their residences. Wireless messages are also received through Shipping Agents approved by the Port Health Authority, viz:—Wm. Adams & Co., Bethell Gwynn & Co., Dunn & Co. (Newport) Ltd., Houlder Bros. & Co., Jones, Heard & Co., Clifford C. Jones & Co., R. W. Jones & Co., and C. Shaw Lovell & Co.

(3) NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO [Regulation 14 (1) (b)].

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

Notification received through Barry Visual Signal Station or at Entrance Dock through H.M. Customs Officers, thence by telephone to Port Health Office, or after hours as in (2) (b).

(4) MOORING STATIONS. (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

- (a) *Within the Docks.* An isolated buoy within the Docks or the ships ordinary place of mooring.

- (b) *Outside the Docks.* The Spit.

- (c) *Standing exemptions.* These comprise ships with infectious diseases other than cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus fever, relapsing fever or smallpox on board and the ships from ports in areas listed under Article 6 unless they are carrying cargo of grain or unless there has been during the voyage sickness or death among the crew or passengers or unusual mortality among the rats on board. In all such cases the Port Medical Officer is immediately notified.

(5) ARRANGEMENTS FOR:—

- (a) *Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox—see Section VII);*

Arrangements have been made for cases of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhus, Relapsing Fever and other Infectious Diseases to be admitted to Isolation Hospitals maintained by the Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

- (b) *Surveillance and follow up of contacts;*

Forward notices are sent to the Medical Officers of the districts concerned when contacts leave the port. Those contacts who remain within the Port District are under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Staff during the period of surveillance.

- (c) *Cleaning and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles;*

Disinfection of accommodation on ships is carried out by spraying formaldehyde or Izal or by means of burning sulphur.

Clothing, beds, and bedding are removed in the Local Authority's disinfection vehicle and arrangements are made with the Welsh Regional Hospital Board for steam disinfection at one of the local hospitals.

Disinfestation of persons is carried out at the Local Authority's Reception Centre.

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

- (1) *Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.*

Penrhys Smallpox Hospital, Rhondda.

- (2) *Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.*

The local Ambulance Service of the County Borough of Newport would convey such patients to Hospital.

Over seventy-five per cent of the ambulance personnel were found on recent enquiry to have been vaccinated and in the event of an outbreak of Smallpox, all would be required to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated.

- (3) *Names of smallpox consultants available.*

Dr. Emrys G. Harries, City Isolation Hospital, Cardiff.

Dr. G. F. J. Thomas, St. David's Hospital, Cardiff.

- (4) *Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.*

Institute of Preventive Medicine, The Parade, Cardiff.

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASES

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

Facilities for free diagnosis and treatment, including in-patient treatment, for all seamen suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided at the Royal Gwent Hospital.

The Clinic is now open for :—

Males—

Tuesdays, 9 a.m.

Wednesdays, 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Fridays, 6 p.m.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients' Department at the Royal Gwent Hospital (open daily) provides for irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical session.

Notices are hung up at Public Lavatories and "Public House" Lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks are printed in four languages for the convenience of foreign seafaring men.

Patients found to be suffering from the disease are informed on board ship of these facilities.

SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of Cases During the Year		Number of Ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Chickenpox	—	1	1
	Influenza	—	1	1
	Venereal Diseases	—	3	2
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Venereal Diseases	—	2	2
Cases landed from other ships	Influenza	—	1	1
	Tuberculosis	—	1	1

There were no cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever within the Port during the year.

SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No case of malaria was notified as having occurred during the voyages of vessels before arrival at Newport.

SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No infected or suspected ships arrived during the year.

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

(1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Vessels are boarded by the Port Sanitary Inspectors as soon as possible after arrival, and unless the Masters produce recently issued certificates, inspections are extended to the holds, etc. in order to ascertain the rat population. The Port Rat Catcher also inspects vessels upon arrival in the port in cases when the Ships Agents have made requests for certificates.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Post-mortem examinations of rodents in connection with Plague precautions are carried out at the Health Department. All other examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

8 rats were examined during the year.

(3) Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

The deratting of ships is carried out by private contractors under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Inspector. Hydrogen Cyanide, sprayed and in an absorbed form for liberation, traps and poison bait are used for this purpose.

Contractors:—B. D. Gibbs & Son; David Thomas & Son; Western Sealing Co., London Fumigation Co.; Fumigation Services; Hivey & Co.

(4) Progress in rat-proofing of ships.

No additional rat proofing was provided on vessels at the port during the year.

TABLE E

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Category	Number
Black Rats	54
Brown Rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	8
Infected with plague	Nil

TABLE F
DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Number of Deratting Certificates Issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued 6	Total Certificates Issued 7
After fumigation with		After Trapping 3	After Poisoning† 4	Total 5		
HCN. 1	Other fumigant (state method) 2					
4*	—	5	—	9	60	69

* Includes 2 Deratted with HCN and Traps.

† State poisons used and number of Certificates issued after each Poison.

SECTION XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G
INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and Number of Inspections			Notices Served		Result of Serving Notices
			Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
General Inspections ...	1,689	)	Nil	207	All notices complied with
Re-visits ...	2,756)			
Total ...	4,445		Nil	207	207 complied with

SECTION XIV— PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS 1934 and 1948

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

There are no shell fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority.

SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

No aliens were examined by the Medical Inspector during the year.

SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangement for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious diseases.

Bodies would be removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital Mortuary, where they would remain until burial.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF VESSELS

4.3 per cent. of the 1,689 vessels inspected during the year had sanitary defects according to the standards laid down by the Board of Trade. 2.0 per cent. of the foreign vessels were insanitary, compared with 5.6 per cent. of the British vessels. Of the vessels inspected from foreign ports, 6.3 per cent. had sanitary defects, and the coastwise vessels 3.1 per cent.

Nationality	Percentage with Sanitary Defects During the Year 1955				
American	0.0
Belgian	0.0
British	5.6
Costa Rican	11.1
Danish	0.0
Dutch	0.0
Finnish	0.0
French	3.4
German	0.0
Greek	0.0
Italian	5.6
Liberian	16.0
Norwegian	1.2
Panamanian	1.3
Polish	0.0
Portuguese	10.0
Russian	0.0
Spanish	0.0
Swedish	1.8
Swiss	0.0

The type of nuisances and defects dealt with show that 54.3 per cent. of the nuisances were due to lack of care and sanitary supervision of the living quarters, whilst 45.7 per cent. were due to defective structural conditions, including those caused through wear and tear. The great majority of both types of nuisances could have been avoided by stricter supervision of the crew and attention to minor structural defects.

With regard to individual nuisances discovered, dirty and verminous crews' quarters, berths, washplaces, and messrooms accounted for 50.1 per cent., foul water closets for 4.6 per cent., and defective and dirty food lockers 29.1 per cent.

Lack of attention to fittings and structures, including defective side ports, heating apparatus, bunks and showers, were responsible for a large proportion of the other insanitary conditions.

Although many of the above insanitary conditions are no doubt due to carelessness on the part of the crew, the "ultimate responsibility," as stated by the special Committee appointed by shipowners to enquire into the subject, "rests upon the master, and the degree of cleanliness is a criterion of the discipline of the ship."

FOOD INSPECTION

Particulars of the food imported during 1955, and of the amount of unsound food destroyed or otherwise disposed of so as not to be used for human food, will be found in the Inspector's report attached.

I wish to thank the Collector of H.M. Customs and his "Preventive" Officers and the Clerk of the Pilotage Board for affording prompt and valuable assistance at all times in carrying out preventive work in connection with Infectious Diseases.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. B. CLARK,

Medical Officer of Health.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
acting as the Port Health Authority.*

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1955.

SHIP INSPECTION

During the year, 1,689 vessels were inspected, and 72 (4.2 per cent.) of them were found to have nuisances or defects on board. It was not necessary to serve any statutory notices with regard to these vessels 207 verbal and informal notices were given, as a result of which practically all the nuisances and defects were remedied and 135 quayside nuisances abated. 2,756 re-visits were made to vessels in connection with sickness, nuisances and defects, rat destruction, and to vessels from infected areas.

As shown in Table I, 1,074 British and 615 foreign-owned vessels were inspected during the year, and of these 60 (5.6 per cent.) British and 10 (2.0 per cent.) foreign were found to have nuisances and defects on board. 622 of the vessels were from foreign and 1,067 from coastwise ports, the numbers found to be insanitary being 39 (6.3 per cent.) and 33 (3.1 per cent.) respectively.

The shipping companies are always ready and willing to remedy any nuisances or defects on their vessels which have been brought to their notice by the Inspector. Serious defects to structure and defects of original construction are reported to the Ministry of Transport Surveyor.

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS

Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health accounted for 76 (54.3 per cent.) and structural defects caused through wear and tear 64 (45.7 per cent.) of the total found. The numbers and types of nuisances and defects dealt with on British and foreign-owned vessels together with percentages, are shown in Table II and III. Table IV indicates the various nuisances dealt with, and of these 14.1 per cent. were due to the verminous condition of quarters and berths, 29.1 per cent. to dirty and defective lockers, 27.4 per cent. to dirty quarters, 3.2 per cent. to defective ports, 7.6 per cent. to foul, dirty and defective water closets and fittings, 1.4 per cent. to defective heating apparatus and 8.6 per cent. to dirty messrooms and washplaces.

DIRT, VERMIN AND OTHER CONDITIONS PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH.

This type of nuisance was found on board 4.3 per cent. of the British vessels and 1.6 per cent. of the Foreign-owned vessels inspected during the year.

Dirty and/or verminous crews' quarters, messrooms and washplaces; foul water closets, choked scuppers, dirty food and clothes lockers accounted for the majority of the nuisances under this heading.

Both the number of vessels and the number of rooms etc., dealt with during the year on account of the dirty or verminous conditions of crew accommodation were slightly higher than those the previous year.

The disinfestation of verminous rooms was carried out by means of the 4-cide method (pressure spraying), fumigation by Hydrogen-Cyanide, sulphur, D.D.T. and Gammexene and by applying a resin lacquer incorporating an insecticide. This latter method has proved to be very effective in dealing with long standing and heavy infestations.

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS CAUSED THROUGH WEAR AND TEAR

Defective port frames, linings and broken glasses, defective heating apparatus, bunks, water closets and showers were responsible for the greater number of this type of defect and many of these conditions were caused by misuse and lack of attention. Other defects dealt with were defective water heaters, deckheads, water service pipes, floors, unsheathed ventilators, and water taps and fittings.

This type of defect was found on board 3.1 per cent of the British vessels and 1.0 per cent. of the foreign vessels inspected during the year.

SMOKE NUISANCES

Vessels lying in the docks have been under observation and when necessary, those in charge of the fires on board have been cautioned and requested to avoid creating a nuisance by the emission of black smoke when raising steam.

TABLE I
VESSELS INSPECTED—FOREIGN AND COASTWISE

Vessels	Vessels			Nuisances and Defects	
	Number Inspected	No. found to have Defects, etc., on Board	No. on which Defects etc, were Remedied	Found	Remedied
From Foreign Ports					
British Steamers ...	116	25	25	54	54
British Motor Vessels ...	160	4	4	10	10
British Sailing Vessels ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total British ...	276	29	29	64	64
Foreign Steamers ...	158	9	9	16	16
Foreign Motor Vessels ...	188	1	1	1	1
Foreign Sailing Vessels ...	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Fishing Vessels ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ...	346	10	10	17	17
Total Vessels from Foreign ...	622	39	39	81	81
From Coastwise					
British Steamers ...	396	19	19	43	43
British Motor Vessels ...	402	12	12	13	13
British Sailing Vessels ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total British ...	798	31	31	56	56
Foreign Steamers ...	79	1	1	1	1
Foreign Motor Vessels ...	190	1	1	2	2
Foreign Sailing Vessels ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ...	269	2	2	3	3
Total Vessels from Coastwise ...	1,067	33	33	59	59
Total from Foreign and Coastwise ...	1,689	72	72	140	140

TABLE II

Showing number of Vessels inspected, classified according to
Nationality and Defects discovered.

Nationality	No. of Vessels Inspected	Number of		Defects of original construction.		Structural Defects through wear and tear		Dirt, Vermin or conditions prejudicial to health	
		Vessels on which Defects or Nuisances were found	Nuisances and Defects found	No. of Vessels concerned	No. of Defects found	No. of Vessels concerned	No. of Defects found	No. of Vessels concerned	No. of Nuisances found
American ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British ...	1074	60	120	...	...	33	54	46	66
Costa Rican.	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Danish ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch ...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finnish ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French ...	29	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1
German ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greek ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian ...	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Liberian ...	25	4	9	...	...	2	6	3	3
Norwegian .	81	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Panamanian .	15	2	3	...	...	2	2	1	1
Polish ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese .	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Russian ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish ...	55	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1
Swiss ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1689	72	140	...	...	39	64	56	76

TABLE III

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS

Nationality of Vessels	Defects of Original Construction	Per Cent. of Total Defects	Structural Defects through Wear and Tear	Per Cent. of Total Defects	Dirt, Vermin and other Conditions Prejudicial to Health	Per Cent. of Total Defects
BRITISH	—	—	54	38.6	66	47.2
FOREIGN	—	—	10	7.1	10	7.1
TOTALS	—	—	64	45.7	76	54.3

TABLE IV

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS DEALT WITH

Nuisances and Defects Found				On British Vessels	On Foreign Vessels	Total Found
Defective	Bunks and Fittings	...	...	3	—	3
"	Deckhead	...	...	2	—	2
"	Floors	...	...	1	—	1
"	Heating Apparatus & Fittings	...	...	8	1	9
"	Ports, etc.	...	...	7	13	20
"	Pumps	...	...	2	—	2
"	Scupper Pipe	...	...	1	—	1
"	Showers and Fittings	...	...	4	2	6
"	Sinks	...	...	1	—	1
"	Steam Pipes	...	...	1	—	1
"	Washbowls and Fittings	...	...	5	—	5
"	Waste Pipes	...	...	1	—	1
"	Water Closets and Fittings	...	...	15	4	19
"	Water Heaters	...	...	2	2	4
"	Water Pipes	...	...	8	—	8
"	Water Taps and Fittings	...	...	11	—	11
"	Ventilators	...	...	3	—	3
Dirty	Beds	...	...	122	—	122
"	Crew Rooms and Quarters	...	...	162	10	172
"	Lockers	...	...	182	1	183
"	Messrooms	...	...	30	1	31
"	Washplaces, etc.	...	...	18	5	23
"	Washbowls	...	...	2	—	2
Choked	Scuppers and Sinks	...	...	7	1	8
Foul and Dirty	Water Closets	...	...	16	13	29
Quayside	Nuisances	...	...	91	44	135
Unsheathed	Ventilators	...	...	2	—	2
Verminous	Pantries, Galleys & Storerooms	...	...	6	9	15
Verminous	Quarters, Berths & Messrooms	...	...	49	17	66

RAT DESTRUCTION

The Warehouses, sheds, quays, hoists, sidings, river banks, wharves and private premises within the district were periodically inspected. The British Transport Commission's Ratcatcher co-operates with the Port Health Staff, and immediate measures are taken when fresh evidence of rats is seen or their presence reported. 3,075 poison baits were laid down by the Authority's Ratcatcher during the year and 379 rats were found dead after the poisoning. Of these 1 was picked up on the banks of the River Usk, 283 on the banks of the River Ebbw, and 95 within the Docks. The number of rats destroyed on board vessels during the year was 54. 4 vessels were fumigated by means of hydrogen cyanide (prussic acid gas), 2 rats being killed, whilst a further 2 rats were destroyed on 2 of these vessels by means of traps and poison baits. On 5 vessels deratting was carried out by measures of trapping and poison baits, resulting in the destruction of 50 rats.

In addition to the rats shown in Table V, the ratcatcher employed by the British Transport Commission destroyed 481 rats by means of traps and poison baits within the Dock Premises.

TABLE V

Method of Destruction	Number of Rats Destroyed								Total Number of Rats Killed
	On Vessels				Ashore				
	Brown		Black		Brown		Black		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Fumigation by HCN	1	1	....	....		....	2
Fumigation by Sulphur	
Trapping	19	33	....	....		....	52
Poison Bait	106	273		....	379

All Methods	20	34	106	273	....	....	433

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952, REGULATION 19.

With a few exceptions all vessels from foreign ports are examined for evidence of rats, and when recent indications are found, precautions are taken to prevent the rats making their way ashore.

Sixty-nine vessels were inspected and searched in accordance with this Regulation, sixty being found free from rodents were issued with Exemption Certificates.

Rat repressive measures were successfully taken on the remaining ten ships and Deratting Certificates issued.

Certificates issued (Port Form II) :—

Deratting 9, Exemption 60, Total 69.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING)
ORDER, 1951.

In addition to the functions they exercise, in common with other local authorities, Port Health Authorities are empowered to issue Rodent Control Certificates. The purpose of these certificates is to relieve Authorities from the necessity of inspecting vessels which are known to be free or have been recently freed from rats and mice and the period of validity has been limited to four months.

Each of the 26 vessels inspected for the purpose of this order were found to be free from rats and Rodent Control Certificates issued.

VESSELS FROM INFECTED AREAS.

Sixteen of the vessels inspected during the year were from infected areas. These vessels were boarded in the Entrance Locks or immediately upon arrival at their berths and those from Typhus Fever infected areas were examined for evidence of vermin, in conjunction with the medical examination of the crew.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS, ETC.

The various orders with reference to the importation of canine and other animals, etc., have been enforced during the year, 70 dogs, 151 cats, 14 Budgerigars, 2 parakeets and 3 parrots were brought into the port on board 134 vessels. In addition 3 horses were brought into the port as export cargo. All were taken away from the port when the vessels departed.

FOOD INSPECTION
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938 AND 1944.
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD)
REGULATIONS, 1937 AND 1948

The inspection, examination and control of foodstuffs imported under the above regulations has been greatly facilitated by the co-operation of the Officers of H.M. Customs and Excise.

The amount of foods landed within the port during the year was 16,661 tons, which included coastwise cargoes of flour and potatoes. With the exception of flour consignments from Canada, most of the remaining items were imported from Continental and Scandinavian Countries.

FOOD IMPORTATIONS : —

Apple Juice, 2,628 tons; Apple Pomace, 144 tons; Beer, 41 tons; Cider Apples, 9,859 tons; Confectionery, 60 tons; Cornflour, 40 tons; Canned Cream, 15 tons; Canned Fish, 18 tons; Canned Fruit, 49 tons; Canned Meat, 61 tons; Farina, 15 tons; Flour, 1,688 tons; Fruit Pulp, 11 tons; Lard, 19 tons; Luncheon Meat, 330 tons; Margarine, 14 tons; Meat Preserves, 68 tons; Onions, 85 tons, Potatoes, 1,372 tons; Peas, 15 tons; Wine, 11 tons.

Miscellaneous goods, 15 tons.

Foods condemned and disposed of for purposes other than human consumption were :—

IMPORTED : Canned Fruit, 11 lbs; Canned Meat, 2 lbs; Total, 13 lbs.

SHIPS STORES : Butter, 250 lbs; Cereals, 51 lbs; Flour, 850 lbs; Fruit, (Dried), 117 lbs; Rice, 17 lbs; Tomato Juice, 6 lbs; Vermicelli, 5 lbs.

TOTAL : 1,336 lbs.

A sample of drinking water submitted for bacteriological examination and was reported to be satisfactory.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS, 1925-1953

It was not found necessary to take any action under these regulations during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926

No importation of milk to which the above regulations apply was made during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS,
1934 AND 1948

There are no shell-fish beds laying within the jurisdiction of the Authority.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. M. SCORRER,

Senior Port Sanitary Inspector.

